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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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CARDINAL'S HATS FOR UNITED STATES

Gifts That Are Likely to Disap-
point France and
Austria.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A despatch to
the Herald from Rome says:
A very strained condition of feeling ex-
ists between the Austrian representative of
the Vatican and His Holiness. It con-
cerns coming distribution of Cardinal's
hats.

The Austrian Government has of late
been arguing with much persistence that
the Archbishop of Prague should receive the
covered scarlet. The See of Prague is
considered by Austrians, for historical
and other reasons, to be of Premier rank
and has been held by a succession of
dignitaries of Primate title. It is now
occupied by Baron Scribnitz.

The Pope, however, has just given a final
decision, which is negative, on the ground
that the Archbishop is too young.
Furthermore there are other disappoint-
ments in view. These will touch French
aspirations, as the number of Cardinal's
hats expected by the French will not be
granted.

This last decision is due to the growing
importance attached by His Holiness to
the increasing development of the Roman
Catholic faith in the United States, in
which country, in consequence, two new
appointments of Princes of the church
have been decided upon.

This appointment of two additional
American Cardinals may cause jealousy,
but it is only in accordance with the
amount of support which the Roman
Catholic church in the United States is
giving to the Holy See, as compared with
other nations. Commenting upon the
above, the Herald says:

"Gossip will be set going at a fast pace
by this announcement that two red hats
are to come to the United States. One
solution of the ecclesiastical friction that
has for years existed between the east and
the west, and to be that both Archbishops
Corrigan and Ireland should be raised by
the sacred college and thus all rivalry
equalized, but a new factor has appeared
on the scene in the person of Archbishop
Chappelle, of New Orleans, the delegate
apostolic to Cuba, Porto Rico and the
Philippines.

"This is a most important office, and as
Mr. Chappelle seems to be meeting its
many requirements successfully he will
no doubt receive the customary reward
of the Red Hat that Rome bestows on
her successful diplomats. This would dis-
pose of one of the newly promised dig-
nities. Then who is to get the other?
Such a course would leave the old trouble
unsolved. Both Archbishop Corrigan and
Archbishop Ireland have been in Rome
this summer and both were received there
with the highest honors. Archbishop Cor-
rigan made a report to the Pope of won-
derful prosperity and progress in his
diocese of New York. But this point is
balanced by the high honors paid to
Archbishop Ireland in France and his un-
doubted reputation as a force for even in-
ternational weight. Another idea is the
recently mooted topic of a Cardinal de
Cueria, or resident in Rome for the
United States. He would be specially
charged to look after the affairs of the
church here. For this Mr. Martinelli,
who will undoubtedly soon be made a Car-
dinal, has been spoken of, but it is not
thought he would do, because he is really
an Italian and not an American, though
so long resident here."

THE BOER WAR.

Steyn and De Wet Raiding and
Brand Defeated.

MARSHALL, Basutoiland, Wednesday,
Nov. 21.—Native report that former
President Steyn and General De Wet, with
a thousand men, traversed the
British lines between Alexandria and
Wardington's store and attacked a
British post, subsequently retiring by
the road to Dewetsburg in the Orange
River country.

BLONKFONTAIN, Nov. 22.—The
Boers, under Brand, were defeated Nov-
ember 19th at Baderagon with heavy
losses, the Lanciers charging through
the Boer line doing deadly damage, a
number of riders being hurled down
and Brand himself was wounded. The
British casualties were not serious.

VENGEANCE DEMANDED

Germany Wants the
Officials' Heads.

UNITED STATES OPPOSED

McKinley Against Policy of Blood-
shed—Status of the Ne-
gotiations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—According to
a special from Washington to the Her-
ald, Minister Conger's dispatch to Sec-
retary Hay asserting his belief that the
punishment of Chinese leaders imposed
by the decree issued by the Chinese
Government is not adequate, is op-
posed to the opinion held by the Pres-
ident and the Secretary of State.

Another important development in
the situation is that Germany has pro-
posed that, as a condition to contin-
uing the negotiations, China be com-
pelled to execute the eleven princes
and officials alleged to be responsible
for the Chinese outrages. This condi-
tion is very distasteful to the admin-
istration, which is expected to take
steps to secure its modification.

Mr. Conger's message was in re-
sponse to an inquiry from Secretary
Hay, sent immediately after the pre-
sentation of the decree to this Gov-
ernment by Mr. Wu. The Secretary
cabled that the United States did not
intend to pursue a policy of vengeance,
but stated that because of Mr. Conger's
experience the President necessarily
left in his hands the determination of
whether the punishments imposed were
adequate. Secretary Hay also urged
him to take into full consideration the
attitude of the Chinese and the ability
of the Imperial Government to carry
out more severe sentences.

It is evident to the officials that the
siege through which Mr. Conger and
other ministers went last summer has
angered them against the Chinese and
caused them to be foremost in demand-
ing blood expiation. In the hope of de-
ferring Mr. Conger from any ideas of

vengeance Mr. W. W. Rockhill was
sent to Peking as his adviser. It is an
open secret that the authorities would
have preferred the reference of the ne-
gotiations to a commission, formed of
commissioners, three in number, ap-
pointed by each power, but this plan
failed of accomplishment.

The proposal of Germany that the
continuance of negotiations depends
upon the execution of the princes and
officials thought responsible for the
outrages is another form of the propo-
sition submitted to the Washington
Government several weeks ago by Bar-
on von Sternberg, the German charge
d'affaires. Germany proposed at that
time that as a condition precedent to
negotiations the Chinese Government
be compelled to surrender the "first
and real perpetrators of the crimes
committed against international law."

The response of the United States
was that it could not join in a demand
of this character; that China should
be afforded an opportunity to punish
the criminals, and that provision for
their punishment should be made in
the negotiations for final settlement.

The President is considering the new
German proposal and he will probably
decline to agree to it suggesting some
modification that may lead to a satis-
factory solution.

An official said that as some of those
condemned by the ministers are power-
ful princes and officials controlling Chi-
nese forces, it is plain that unless the
Imperial Government, desirous of car-
rying out the ultimatum of the foreign
representatives, is able to arrest the
culprits quickly they are likely to com-
bine in their own defense. The pos-
sibility is suggested that they might kill
the Emperor. Such an act would be a
signal for an anti-foreign outbreak all
over China and would have conse-
quences which the authorities hesitate
to contemplate.

SHOWING THE FRENCH FLAG.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The admiral in
command of the French fleet in Chi-
nese waters cables that he has divided
his vessels into three squadrons, in ac-
cordance with instructions to make the
best showing of the French flag. The
first squadron will be stationed in the
Gulf of Pechili, which will be the base
of operations, with a vessel at Naga-
saki and another at Chefoo. The sec-
ond squadron will be stationed at
Shanghai, its duty being the surveil-
lance of the Yang-tse-kiang and its
contiguous islands and the coast as far
as Foo Chow. The third squadron will
cover the coast from Foo Chow to the
Tonquin frontier.

Mrs. Helen Wilder Craft, according
to last advices, was the guest of a
former schoolmate, Mrs. E. W. Fox, at
Clayton, New Mexico.

KRUEGER LANDS ON SOIL OF FRANCE

MARSEILLES, November 22.—Paul Krueger, former President of the South
African republic, landed here at 10:45 a. m.

Mr. Krueger cannot but be elated at the warmth of his reception by the
people of Marseilles today. He may be said to have been borne on an irresistible
wave of enthusiasm from the landing stage to his hotel. The broad streets and
boulevards through which the route lay presented a perfect sea of human beings,
all gathered there prompted by the unanimous desire to welcome the aged Boer
statesman. From the moment the white, twelve-oared barge left the side of the
Gelderland with Mr. Krueger, who appeared to be in good health, sitting in her
stern, surrounded by the Boer representatives, including Dr. Leyds and Messrs.
Fischer and Wessels, a storm of cheers broke and never ceased until Mr. Krueger
entered his hotel. Even then a vast concourse of people remained in front of the
building until Mr. Krueger appeared on the balcony, where he had to remain for
some time, uncovered, acknowledging the acclamations of his thousands of admir-
ers, who continued cheering until they were hoarse with shouting.

Replying to the storm of acclamations, from the solid block of thousands of en-
thusiastic people, Mr. Krueger said the warm reception given him today would do
much to soothe the wounds in his heart. The Boers, he added, will never sacri-
fice their freedom. They will rather be exterminated to the last man.

Replying to the addresses of welcome of the Presidents of the Paris and Mar-
seilles committee, Mr. Krueger spoke in Dutch and in a low voice, accompanying
his words with energetic movements of his hat, which he held in his right hand.
After thanking the committee for the warmth of the reception accorded him, and
expressing gratitude for the sympathy he had received from the French govern-
ment, he spoke of the war as terrible and barbarously conducted by the British.

"I have fought with the savages but the present war is even worse. We will
never surrender. We are determined to fight to the last extremity, and if the
republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State lose their independence it will be
because they lost every man, woman and child."

This declaration, which Mr. Krueger made dispelled at once any impression that
he intended to accept a compromise from the British government. His announce-
ment was greeted with a roar of cheers and cries of "Vive Krueger," "Vive les
Boers," "Vive la Liberte."

The scene at the landing place was so animated one. The decks of all the
steamers in the Lyons basin were crowded with sight-seers. The crowd swelled
to great proportions as the news spread through the city that the Gelderland
had entered the harbor.

A cold northwest wind which set in during the night cleared away yesterday's
clouds and the morning broke fresh but with bright sunshine. The inner harbor
was all the gayer for the decoration of a number of French yachts with multi-
colored flags and pennants, among which Boer flags were prominently displayed.

The Gelderland was sighted several miles out at sea and Dr. Leyds and Messrs.
Fischer and Wessels, an interpreter and Dr. Van Hammel immediately proceeded
to the Dutch warship in a steam launch and boarded her. A conference between
the Boer leaders ensued, while the Gelderland was slowed down behind the island
of the Chateau d'If. She remained there until 10 a. m., when she steamed into the
outer harbor, firing a salute of 21 guns, from which a shore battery replied.

A flotilla of pleasure steamboats and a host of whorls cruised around the Gelderland
immediately after she had reached her anchorage, their occupants cheering for Mr.
Krueger and the Boers.

The reception committee, of which Senator Paullet was the president, had been
waiting in the cold damp morning air for two hours when a boat from the Gelderland
landed Dr. Van Hammel, the bearer of a message saying Mr. Krueger could
not land for two hours. The messenger explained that the commander of the Gel-
derland before Mr. Krueger left Dutch territory (otherwise the Dutch warship), de-
clared to render him the honors due to a President of the South African Republic
and the commander also wished the officers and crew of the Gelderland to take a
solemn farewell of Mr. Krueger who would leave the ship with a guard of honor
drawn up on her deck. For this ceremony the sailors were to don their full dress,
which would involve a delay of a couple of hours. This message dumfounded
the members of the committee, who were unable to conceal their annoyance as
they recognized that such delay would dislocate all the arrangements as they
had made for the day of the immense concourse along the route. The President of the
committee thereupon explained the situation to Dr. Van Hammel and urged him to
persuade Mr. Krueger to land without delay, as otherwise he feared that the Mar-
seilles people, who had already expressed disappointment yesterday, would be-
come disgusted and the demonstration would collapse.

Dr. Van Hammel left with this message and there was great relief when a reply
was received to the effect that Mr. Krueger would land in twenty minutes.

The Gelderland was decorated with 500 in rainbow fashion. An outburst of
cheers from on board the vessels in the harbor announced to those awaiting to
receive that Mr. Krueger had left the Gelderland and a few minutes later the
barges of the Gelderland, with the Dutch flag flying at her stern, a gold-banded
officer standing at the tiller and a group of soldiers sitting in her stern, in the
center of which was the unmistakable figure of the former Boer President, was
seen approaching the landing stage.

His companions, Messrs. Fischer and Wessels and others were, bare-headed.
Mr. Krueger was wearing a tall hat, bound with deep orange and much the worse
for wear, a thick dark overcoat and necktie and stock-stuffed slippers. As he
approached the shore he raised his hat and a group of soldiers sitting in her stern,
in the center of which was the unmistakable figure of the former Boer President, was
seen approaching the landing stage.

For a few minutes the shouts of "Vive Krueger," "Vive les Boers," rendered

WHAT OF THE CZAR?

His Death Rumored In
Paris.

RUSSIA DEEPLY STIRRED

Rumors of Poisoning Add to the
Suppressed Excitement in the
Great Empire.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22, 2:30 P. M.—
(Special Bulletin)—A private telegram
from Paris makes the assertion that
the Czar is dead. There is no con-
firmation from any other source.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—Alarm
is growing over the Czar's condition.
Notwithstanding the bulletins of favor-
able character sent out from Lavidia,
it is believed here that the patient is
in the gravest danger. Russia has be-
come deeply religious and prayers are
being offered up daily from the various
churches in all the large cities of the
Empire for the Czar's recovery.

The Czarowitch, Grand Duke Mi-
chael, the Czar's brother, has arrived
at Gatchina, near here, from Copenha-
gen, and it is possible he may under-
take to advise the heads of depart-
ments who, so far during the Czar's
illness, have been acting independ-
ently. The last bulletin from Lavidia
says:

"The Czar's temperature at 9 last
evening was 102.6; pulse 76. He slept
but little during the night, but no dis-
turbance cause."

"His Majesty's general condition is
satisfactory. Temperature this morn-
ing, 100.6; pulse 70."

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The anxiety con-
cerning the condition of the Czar is not
allayed but rather aggravated by the
conflicting reports of his nature and
causes that come from St. Petersburg
and Lavidia. While there is a general
agreement in calling the disease ty-
phoid fever, and pains have been taken
to contradict the statement that it is
typhus, yet medical men are not con-
vinced by the diagnosis as given out

in the bulletins and are disposed to re-
gard typhoid fever as a convenient
name for a disease that may proceed
from any one of a hundred different
causes.

It is the persistent rumors of poison
and vague allusions to weakened heart
action in the bulletins that causes doubt
and misgiving. The Russian rule as a
despotism tempered by assassination,
and people in the present crisis are
talking suggestively of that gloomy
and ominous maxim. Three distinct
kinds of poisons have been mentioned
as the cause of the Czar's illness. One
said it was tainted milk. Another that
the cause was bad fish, and the third
plainly said that Nihilists in the Czar's
household had been administering to
him some form of slow poison in his
daily food and that this had been kept
up for some time. It is difficult to
believe that in a royal household tainted
food of any sort could pass the in-
spection and reach the Czar's table. It
is this doubt that makes people shake
their heads. The modern scientific
poisoner can work as effectively and
more secretly than any of the Borgias
if he is in a position to put milk or fish
poison in the daily food of the in-
tended victim.

It is these unexplained facts, coupled
with the grave doubts as to the suc-
cession and the danger to the peace of
Europe in case of the Czar's death, that
are causing so much anxiety and doubt
in the European capitals.

TO REDUCE REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee
Will Present a Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Re-
publican members of the Ways and
Means Committee today decided to
present the bill for the reduction of the
revenue to the full committee Sat-
urday, December 1st, at 10 o'clock. The
bill, however, probably will be prepared
some time before that. Commissioner
Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bu-
reau was before the committee some
time today giving information con-
cerning the effect of the reduction of
certain schedules and also as to the
amount of revenue raised by portions
of the present law which it is proposed
to reduce.

The committee has agreed on a
number of schedules to be reduced,
while on others there is a disagree-
ment. It is probable that sub-
committees will soon be appointed to make
a final draft of the measure.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Sugar—Raw,
firm; fair, refining, 3½c; centrifugal 96
test, 4½c; molasses sugar, 3½c. Re-
fined, steady; crushed, 6.00c; powdered,
5.75c; granulated, 5.60c.

DEATH ON THE STORM

Many Victims in the
South.

COLORADO CATCHES IT

California Also Has a Violent Gale
Which Almost Becomes a
Hurricane.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20.—It is
feared that the loss of life caused by
a cyclone that passed through middle
Tennessee tonight will be very heavy.
Telegraphic and telephonic connections
and railroad traffic are paralyzed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Advices
received tonight from the storm-swept
sections of Mississippi, Arkansas and
Tennessee indicate that the loss of life
and damage to property is far greater
than at first reported. The difficulties
in the way of securing information
from the devastated sections are al-
most insurmountable. The places af-
fected are remote and isolated and at
the best they are not well equipped
with means of communication, and the
storm which last evening carried de-
vastation across the country at the
same time swept away the wires, so
that the telephone and telegraph wires
alike were swept out of service. De-
pendence has necessarily been placed
in railroad men and travelers coming
from affected parts.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 21.—From
advices received here via courier or by
telephone, the following tabulated list
of victims is obtained:

	Killed.	Injured.
Columbia, Tenn.	40	25
Lagergren, Tenn.	10	6
Laverne, Tenn.	2	20
Thompson, Tenn.	1	0
Nolanville, Tenn.	3	12
Love Station, Tenn.	2	1
Tunica, Miss.	5	0
Lula, Miss.	4	0
Hernando, Miss.	2	0
Batesville, Miss.	2	3
Boxley's Store, Tenn.	3	0
Franklin, Tenn.	0	2
Morro, Tenn.	1	0
Totals	74	74

IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Califor-
nia was isolated from the world yes-
terday morning for a few hours. Dur-
ing the preceding night the storm
wrenched telephone and telegraph poles
from their settings and snapped wires
as though they were threads.

"Our wires were never in worse
shape," said the manager of the West-
ern Union yesterday morning. "The
lines in Alameda county were in the
worst shape. For two hundred yards
across Goat Island every one of the
wires were flat on the ground."

"Communication with Eastern and
Sound cities was also interrupted and
until noon we were able to get little
business through."

"We were unusually fortunate," said
Superintendent Storror of the Postal
Company. "All our wires, but a few
worked through the night."

Half the telephones in San Francisco
were out of order yesterday morning.
In two or three places poles carrying
scores of trunk lines were thrown down
and thousands of 'phones immediately
became useless.

At noon on Tuesday the telephone
company had 25,000 miles of wire in per-
fect working order in California. At 6
o'clock yesterday morning, with the ex-
ception of a few local 'phones, this en-
tire system was disabled.

The most serious trouble in San
Francisco was experienced at the foot
of Seventh street. At this point ten
poles carrying eighty copper wires,
were blown down and the service com-
pletely stopped.

The storm played havoc with the
wires of the Southern Pacific, and line-
men have been out in force in this
state and Nevada repairing the dam-
age. For several hours Tuesday night
the train dispatcher's office at the Oak-
land mole was without a wire. The
main office at Market and Montgomery
streets in this city found all of its main
wires out of order yesterday and was
unable to reach Ogden, Sacramento,
Fresno, Portland, Los Angeles, San
Luis Obispo and other central points.

HAVOC AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 22.—
The windstorm which swept over the
Pike's Peak region yesterday and last
night was the worst experienced in this
state. It lasted sixteen hours. The period
of greatest intensity was from 3 p. m. to
9 p. m. There was no loss of life. The
damage is estimated at \$75,000. The tele-
phone and telegraph companies sustained
heavy losses.

The greatest velocity attained by the
wind was about 8 o'clock last evening
when eighty miles an hour was reported
by the weather bureau at Colorado Col-
lege. At that hour the Durkee building
and El Paso bank block in the center of
the business section were partially de-
molished, causing a loss of \$20,000. Many
small residences on the outskirts were
demolished.

The storm subsided about daylight and
calm and warm weather prevailed today.
The business section presents a dismantled
aspect and all business is suspended for
the day. The public schools were able



PRESIDENT AND MRS. KRUEGER.

every other sound inaudible. When the cheering subsided Dr. Leyds presented Mr.
Krueger to the French committee.

The sun was then shining down on Mr. Krueger and he held up his hat to shade
his eyes from the glare. As he stood in this attitude, his head slightly bowed, with
his hat brushed back, he was an unutterably pathetic figure, which at once won
the sympathy and reverence of every person present.

Hats were doffed until the speeches ended, and Mr. Krueger was conducted to
his carriage.

WHAT KRUEGER SAID IN FULL.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—Following is the text of Mr. Krueger's speech on land-
ing:

"I thank the President of the Marseilles committee and the President of the
Central Committee of the Independence of the Boers for their welcome. I thank all
this population assembled in great concourse to greet me, for although I wear
mourning for the misfortunes of my country, and although I have not come to seek
festivities, still I, nevertheless accept with all my heart these acclamations, for I
know they are dictated to you by the emotions which are inspired in you by
our trials and by your sympathy for our cause, which is that of the liberty,
which awakened you. I am truly proud and happy at having chosen as my point
of landing a port in France, to see foot of free soil and to be received by you as a
free man. But my first duty is to thank your government for all the tokens of
interest that again only recently it has pleased to give me.

"I believe the English, had they been so informed, would never have con-
sented to this war, and since the expedition of Jameson, who wished to seize the two
republics, without the necessity of firing a rifle shot, I have never ceased to de-
mand a tribunal of arbitration, which it is now always been refused.

"The war waged on us in the two republics has reached the last limits of
barbarism. During my life I have had to fight many times the savages of the
tribes of Africa, but the barbarians we have to fight now are worse than the
others. They even urge the Boers against us. They burn the farms we worked
so hard to construct, and they drive out our women and children whose brothers
and husbands have been killed or taken prisoner, leaving them unprotected, suf-
fering and often without bread to eat. If, whatever they may do, we will never
surrender. We will fight to the end. Our great imperishable confidence reposes
in the future, in our God. We know our cause is just and if the justice of men
is wanting to us, He, the Merciful, who is master of all peoples, and to whom
belongs the future, will never shame us.

"I assure you that if the Transvaal and the Orange Free State must lose their

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 5.)

SAN FRANCISCO SENDS A LEPER HERE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

George Pratt, who says he is a leper and who was landed here from the China yesterday, declares that the San Francisco Board of Health told him to come here. He says that Drs. O'Brien and Morrissey of the San Francisco Board, in every way encouraged his leaving for Hawaii. For weeks the ADVERTISER has warned Hawaii against just this thing. There seems a determined effort on the part of the mainland authorities to make this the dumping ground for their lepers. The people of Hawaii must vigorously resist this movement or before they think this country will be saddled with more of that class of unfortunates, the existence of which has already brought us unenviable notoriety. No time must be lost.

THE van of the threatened invasion of Mainland lepers is here. George Pratt, a native of the United States, landed in Honolulu yesterday from the steamship China and states his intentions of staying in Hawaii.

He says that though born a leper, he has cured himself and that his one desire in life is to heal the afflicted on Molokai. He is willing to live there always if he can try his medicine on the colonists.

The steamship authorities knew nothing of Pratt's presence aboard the China as though his feet and hands are maimed by the disease, his face

gives little indication of its presence to the casual observer.

The news of Pratt's having come here was first made known to anyone in Honolulu when he called on George W. Smith, a member of the Board of Health, yesterday.

After going from Smith's store to the Board of Health and back again, Pratt was taken into custody by the High Sheriff and is now at the Kailahi leper receiving station under the care of the Board of Health awaiting examination today.

Pratt says that he was advised to come here by the Board of Health of San Francisco; that he informed that body he was a leper and that Dr. O'Brien, executive officer, and the other doctors told him this was just the place for him.

The Board of Health of Hawaii met yesterday afternoon to consider the case and after discussion with Federal Physician Carmichael determined to have Pratt carefully examined this morning.

If declared a leper still he will be confined until the China returns from the Orient, when he will be sent back to California.

George W. Smith of the drug firm of Benson & Smith was in his office yesterday afternoon when Pratt sauntered in after depositing his baggage on the sidewalk and asked if Smith was the health officer. Smith said he was a member of the Board of Health. "Well that's just as good," said Pratt. "I'm a leper and I've come from San Francisco to help the lepers at Molokai. My disease is not contagious and I have medicine in my grip which will

do wonders for the Molokai lepers as it has for me."

Smith replied that the Board of Health had its own doctors at the settlement and that if Pratt went there he could never get away. He advised him to return at once to San Francisco. Pratt seemed discouraged and finally at Smith's direction went to the office of Executive Officer Pratt of the Board of Health. Smith telephoned to Sheriff Brown the leper's call.

To Dr. Pratt, Leper Pratt said about what he did to Smith. When the man returned to Smith's store to get his baggage he was taken into custody by a policeman sent there for that purpose. The members of the Board of Health were immediately notified and a special meeting called for the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The man was taken to the board's rooms before then and was inspected by the members and a number of doctors. To these and to the ADVERTISER he said: "My name is George Pratt. I am 40 years old and was born in Louisiana. My mother died of leprosy. The disease showed on me when I was 5 years old. I have never been confined or segregated on its account. I have followed my trade of stationary engineer all over the United States. For the last two years I have been working in San Francisco. I have read of the Molokai settlement and as I was cured in Louisiana by the use of certain medicines I made up my mind to come here and help others. I went to the Board of Health in San Francisco and talked with Health Officer O'Brien and Dr. Morrissey and others. They said I would do well to go here. I bought

my ticket at the general office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on Market street. On the steamship I did not keep out of sight particularly and talked freely with the steerage passengers. I made no concealment of my being a leper and I went at once to see the health officer. I have three boxes of medicine and all I want is a chance to use them. If I have to stay on Molokai all my life, well and good."

Pratt's hands and feet are fearfully mutilated by the amputation of several of his fingers and most of his toes but the wounds are all healed and he is robust and strong. Dr. Emerson, who examined Pratt, said he noted an absorption of several bones of the fingers and a brown patch on the left arm. The nose was also affected and several other portions of the body were marked suspiciously.

When the Board of Health met Dr. Carmichael and Dr. Ames, Federal physicians and Dr. Beach of the China were present besides Members Dole, Smith, Winston and Cooper. Chairman Smith at the outset explained how the matter came to his attention through Pratt's visit.

Superintendent Reynolds of the Leper Settlement said that Pratt had informed him that he started for Hawaii with the approval of the San Francisco Board of Health.

Attorney General Dole, a member of the board, remarked that while he was not prepared to state the Territorial law in the case, he believed it the duty of the Territory to oppose in every way the man's remaining here.

"I think," said the Attorney General, "from my conversation with the man

that he will return to San Francisco without being compelled to. I do not blame the Federal quarantine officials for Pratt's entry. But it is a fact that he escaped their vision. We should hold Pratt and send him back as soon as possible if he will go willingly. Otherwise I think the United States officials should communicate with the Treasury Department in Washington and secure a remedy for us."

E. C. Winston, a member of the board, asked if the doctor on the China had discovered Pratt's condition on the trip down.

Dr. Beach, the China's physician, who was present, spoke for himself and said he saw the man on the trip but did not notice anything out of the ordinary with him except that he was a cripple.

Dr. Carmichael said that he was willing to have the man detained at the quarantine station at the board's pleasure.

After some discussion as to the best way to proceed it was agreed to remove Pratt at once to the Kailahi station and there have him examined this morning by the board appointed for that purpose, consisting of five physicians and also have Bacteriologist Hoffmann make a microscopic examination.

Dr. Carmichael said he would be willing to take the board's findings in the matter and if Pratt was declared a leper to send him to San Francisco when the China returns.

Pratt willingly went to Kailahi with Superintendent Reynolds, carefully looking after his boxes of medicines, the while.

SHOULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO A COLLEGE SAYS SMITH

S HALL Punahou become a college institution? This is the question which the president and trustees of the famous Island institution of learning put to the alumni of Punahou last evening. The alumni were called to attend a quarterly meeting but few responded to the invitation.

The chief interest of the meeting lay in an address by President Arthur Maxson Smith upon the present conditions of the school and its future. He has made a study of the future of the school and has become thoroughly imbued with the idea of transforming Punahou into a college for the study of the highest branches of learning and a worthy competitor of many of the famous colleges in the States.

The climate, the record of the institution in the past decades, its holdings of property and above all the artistic grouping of appropriate buildings are all conducive to the establishment of a college in the Hawaiian Islands which the president firmly believes will have among its students young men and women from all parts of the United States, even, as he says, many of the colleges in the Southern States are in reality supported by the students who come from the North.

The young people want a change of climate and they go to the South. Such a condition will prevail if there is established in the Hawaiian Islands a college which would have attractive features.

President Smith, speaking for the trustees, believes that within a short time plans will be laid for the establishment of a magnificent college seat at Punahou, equipped with a capable faculty, artistic and appropriate buildings and a course of study which will make it a growing success.

With the Christian foundation such as the proposed college would have, it would be sure to attain the ends sought for—excellence of moral, intellectual and physical training, says Smith.

As to the present plans of the school the president said that these must be considered with the future proposed. The present school accommodations are limited and there is not enough room. The students are in cramped quarters. But he would not have the trustees erect a small building on some excellent spot in order to meet the present requirements and spoil plans for an artistic laying out of the grounds. Punahou Preparatory, which is now occupying a building on Beretania street, next to Queen Liliuokalani, is to be transferred to Punahou. President Smith approves the plan to turn Paiahi Hall, the beautiful stone building, now used by the college, over to the preparatory course. This would give it ample accommodations and the pupils would have environments which would assist them in their studies. The present surroundings are not fit to assist them.

This would devolve upon the trustees the necessity of erecting a commodious, artistic building for many departments of collegiate work—meeting present requirements and answering for the purposes of a college building in the future—and which would ultimately be properly styled the Historical Building.

The present needs of the school he sums up as follows: Gymnasium, Manual Training building, Kindergarten, Historical building, President's house.

President Smith was somewhat modest in mentioning the latter requirement but he called the attention of the alumni to its great necessity. All other schools gave their presidents such accommodations and he believed that the trustees would do the same for its chief educator.

LAXITY OF STUDY.

He went into conditions as he found them among the students when he first took hold of the school. He said he

found a laxity in the matter of study which was not to his liking. The physical development was a surprise to him and in the matter of athletics he discovered that the young men were up to a standard which compared favorably with schools in the States.

The meeting was opened last evening by A. F. Judd, president of the Punahou Alumni, with a few reminiscences of the organization of the association. It was under Prof. Alexander's presidency at Punahou that the first alumni meeting took place. The prime mover in its organization was Father Damon. There had been grievous lapses in the life of the association—not always to its credit. A month since the present officers met and decided that the time was ripe for a consolidation of the alumni work that would count for something in the development of their alma mater. To this end the quarterly meetings were decided upon.

Miss Mary Widdifield, the alumni secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting held in June, 1900. At that time the consideration of a Memorial building was had and it was also recommended that a bronze tablet be set into the building at the main entrance with the names of the early missionaries emblazoned thereon to commemorate the great work performed by them in the establishment of Christian learning and worship in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Judd then introduced President Smith, who began his address by touching upon the esprit de corps which had manifested itself to him upon his arrival. He spoke in part as follows:

"I have been requested to speak particularly with reference to the plans outlined by the trustees for the future. Before doing that I would like to say something of the inner workings of Oahu College. What I say may seem uncomplimentary to the students but I trust it will have a good effect. When the school opened last September there seemed to be quite a spirit of laxity and insincerity among the students. Probably it was because the teachers were new and may have felt doubtful as to the lines upon which they must proceed and feeling something of the newness of the situation, I think, perhaps, the spirit of insincerity may have taken hold of a great number of them. Perhaps some of them had an erroneous idea of the meaning of the word 'honorable.' I presume in all schools there is always a little insincerity. But one thing has been accomplished by the students and faculty which has improved the tone of the school 100 per cent. I noticed at the beginning of the term that despite the ill-effects of the climate the boys were physically active and enjoyed and played football as well as students anywhere else. I have noticed them in football, in the swimming pool and never saw finer specimens of physical young manhood."

IMPROVED STANDARD.

"I believe the climate is good and develops them and creates vigor. I began to wonder why some vigor could not be put into their studies. After talking the matter over with the faculty we finally drew up some resolutions which called for an athletic board of control, members of which were from the faculty, four from the students, and myself as chairman. This improved athletic conditions and raised the standard of scholarship. This has made the athletic spirit easy of control, and helps out in the studies. The present standard of study is most gratifying and a decided sense of honor seems to have been aroused."

"I think it would be difficult to find another school in the United States where the moral and intellectual tone of the students is better than here. Some one once said to me, 'You would have a great many more students if you would have different classes for study, referring, I presume, to the

Hawaiians, but I have found from the records that among our very best students were the Hawaiians. The total number of students is 88, divided as follows: English and American, 59; Hawaiian-English, or American (part Hawaiian), 12; Chinese-Hawaiian, 6; German-American, 2; Chinese, 10; Portuguese, 4; pure Hawaiian, 1; all others, 4."

INTELLECTUAL TONE HIGH.

"So far as the intellectual quality of the students is concerned I think it would be impossible to find where the race line could be drawn. I trust that this impression which I have of the students may be set forth to the public through you in the proper light. I am very sorry to hear that simply because we have a mixed constituency here that the intellectual tone of the school is low. That is not true."

"Our plans for the future are not definite. We have adopted a general policy. One is looking to development into a full-fledged college. A lady whom I met in Chicago, who was a graduate of Punahou, told me that Punahou will never be a college, that it was practically a senseless idea. "I say this community needs a college. It must come. In the correspondence I had with the trustees I became convinced that the trustees had taken very definite steps in the matter, and that they were looking forward to a college course. I came here really prejudiced with the idea of making a college course as soon as our college equipment should arrive. A study of the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands does not throw a great deal of light upon these questions as viewed in comparison with the conditions elsewhere. You have elements in your life here that cannot be duplicated in any other place in the United States."

TERRITORY NEEDS COLLEGE.

"It has seemed to me on the whole that this Territory should have a college, and that a college must be established very soon. We tried a little experiment in chapel this morning that has convinced me that we need the influence and leadership that can be gained through a Christian college. I made out slips on which were two questions:

"1. Do you plan to go to college?" "2. If Oahu had a college, would you and your family go?"

"I requested them not to feel under obligations to the school or teachers or their families in framing their answers. There were 81 students, who handed in answers. Nineteen wrote 'no' after the first question; 19 answered they had planned to go to college elsewhere; 41 answered 'yes' to the second question. Of these who answered they intended going away to college 17 were Americans, 1 Chinese-Hawaiian, 1 Portuguese. These figures are interesting when we study the individuals. Some of the best students plan to stay here if a college course is offered. The students who had not planned to go to college did not do so because there was no collegiate course here."

WOULD DRAW FROM STATES.

"The only way students here can rise to the intellectual level of those who attend colleges in the East is to have such an institution established here. At least twenty-five per cent of all scholars in the schools of Hawaii would come to this college. It seems to me inevitable that the college here would draw many students from the States. There are colleges in the South which are almost entirely supported by students from the North. They must have a change of climate. If we had a college here in this climate, we would have numbers of students from every part of the United States."

DEFINITE FUTURE PLANS.

"Do we plan definitely for a college?"

"Do we plan for it next year or the year after? That is a question I cannot answer. The question of the morrow. In the first place we plan some new buildings. We shall see the ground broken for new buildings, but only from a practical but from an artistic point of view. We must have more room. We are impressed with the absolute necessity for new quarters. From every point of view the physical equipment of the Preparatory school is very poor. I shall stand for new quarters for the Preparatory or discontinue it altogether. The school building and equipment mean much to the child and the surroundings at the present Preparatory are not of the best."

"We have planned to put up new buildings on the campus. We must concentrate our entire school equipment rather than have it divided. It is thought next year to put the Preparatory in Paiahi Hall and thus put the trustees into a fixed plan for the erection of a large number of fine buildings for the regular college course."

"NEED OF AN EXPERT. "There should be an expert appointed to examine the grounds of the college—study them, and map them out for an artistic arrangement of collegiate buildings. He should arrange to have them flexible enough to be added to for the next half century. It would say build first in the campus, between Rocky Hill and Maunaloa Road, and make plans for a college or university that will be adhered to in the future. For artistic effect the grounds should be studied with care. To put up a stone building here, a brick one there, and again a wooden one for immediate needs, would be false economy."

"I do not wish to say anything about Paiahi Hall, which will be thought to reflect on anyone. It is a beautiful building, but inadequate for collegiate needs. There is too much hall space and not enough devoted for seating capacity. I would suggest that for the new buildings there should be a commodious college building called the historical building, gymnasium, manual training building."

"The need of a president's house was touched upon modestly, and he hoped the trustees would provide a suitable house for the president and his family. He spoke not alone for himself, but for others who may succeed him. At the opening of the meeting Professor Balloeyus, rendered a difficult organ selection and was roundly applauded. Miss Woods, the violinist and musical director of the college, at the conclusion of President Smith's address, played a beautiful selection upon Balloeyus, accompanied by Professor Balloeyus on the piano. After a few remarks by Dr. Emerson, the meeting was adjourned."

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

"It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done."

Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narrative of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Maunaloa Seminary.

(Special Correspondence.) WAILUKU, Maui, November 24.—Today the new Maunaloa Seminary at Sunnyside, Maui, will be formally opened. Exercises which will begin at 10 a. m. will be held in the hall of the seminary. A large number of guests are expected. The school has been in session some two weeks now and has its full quota of pupils.

HIS DEATH IS A DARK MYSTERY

Skeleton of a Chinese Found off Nuuanu Road Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A ghastly discovery by school children yesterday in the hau bushes near Forester Moore's residence in Nuuanu Valley has developed a mystery which the police are investigating. The skeleton of a male Chinese was seen by several children who reported the fact at once to Ellen Moore, who telephoned to Captain Pratt of the Waterworks Department. The Attorney General was communicated with and he in turn addressed a letter to the High Sheriff. After the story had gone its official rounds, High Sheriff Brown impelled the following corner's jury: C. H. W. Norton, William Holt, W. Savidge, Chas. Phillips, William Blaisdell and H. Crabbe, and drove them in a wagonette to the place indicated in the Attorney General's letter.

The High Sheriff and the jury were directed to a portion of the road above Reservoir No. 2 and above the Pali saloon, to a bend in the road where a little waterfall descended almost into the road. The party was led directly back of the waterfall for a distance of about 100 yards. Underneath the hau bushes a fearful sight met the gaze of the party. There lay a figure wrapped in rotting clothes, a cursory examination disclosed the fact that no flesh adhered to the bones. The skull was exposed directly to the air and was discolored somewhat. The jaw bone had fallen away. The man had been dressed in a neat black sack coat.

A hat of Hawaiian manufacture made of coconut leaves and covered with a pigskin was found lying about two feet away from the body, almost as if before death the hat had been removed from the head and laid upon the ground. The trousers were of a dark color. The shoes were well made and had elastic sides. A measurement of the trousers at the waist showed thirty inches, indicating that the man was small. Near by the head was found a mass of black hair about 12 inches long, to which was attached a cloth braid such as is used by Chinese. This was conclusive evidence that the man was a Chinese. In one of the pockets was found a hair braiding string. The remains were brought to town and the skull now reposes in the Deputy Sheriff's office. No marks of violence could be found and the skull had not been fractured. The jury searched diligently about the skeleton to discover vials, tin or paper boxes, or weapons, but none was found.

Police surgeon stated that the man had in his opinion died some eight or nine months ago. The question has arisen from this whether the man was murdered or whether he died of plague. There is a belief that he may have been a refugee from one of the quarantine camps and made his way toward the Pali, skinned on the way and crawled into the bushes to escape surveillance by the guards who patrolled the valley. There is a theory that he was murdered but there are no proofs of this. No money was found in the pockets and according to the result of the search he was penniless. The police will make a thorough investigation and hope to stumble on some clue which will unravel the dead man's secret.

QUEEN FOR HILO.

Liliuokalani Will Attend a Luau There Next Month.

Queen Liliuokalani will probably leave for Hilo on the Kinau December 18, in order to attend the big fair being planned by prominent Hawaiian ladies of Hilo and Honolulu, in order to raise funds for an organ to be placed in Hail church, Hilo.

Prince David is also contemplating a trip to Hilo. He will enter a string of horses in the races planned for New Year's day.

HOW TO TREAT A TROUBLESOME CORN.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general treatment for sprains, bruises, insect bites and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.

Minor report of the army urges the necessity for the reorganization of the entire service.

THANKSGIVING DAY

THURSDAY,
NOVEMBER
29, 1900

Should be long remembered by all good citizens.

Continued prosperity for Hawaii should bring joy to us all, for every one is a participator.

You may want some extras for your Thanksgiving dinner take this year. Let us mention a few specialties that we have displayed in our Thanksgiving Window: Turkey Platters, Carvers, Poultry Shears, Crystal Carver Rests, Corn Holders, Celery Trays, Salad Helpers, Game Sets, Champagne Coolers, Bouillon Cups, Table Ornaments, Roemers, Banquet Lamps, Nut Bowls, Wine Sets, Table Cutlery, Table Silver, Fancy Plates, Bon Bon Dishes, Candelabras.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,

Importers of.....

CROCKERY,
GLASS and
HOUSE
FURNISHING
GOODS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from any injurious or to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold. "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., The Wailuku Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waimea Sugar Mill Co., The Koloa Agricultural Co., The Fulten Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

MONEY FOR THIS PORT

Honolulu Naval Station Improvements.

COMMANDER POND TALKS

A Workshop, Smithery, Foundry, Houses and Other Things For Department.

COMMANDER POND, of the Honolulu naval station, received by the last mail from the Coast copies of the estimates for the appropriations for the Navy Department for the year of 1901-1902.

Hawaii has her little say in these estimates, and if Congress passes the various items the naval station at this port will assume business-like proportions.

When Uncle Sam once starts work on a naval station there is no telling when he will stop. Already Honolulu boasts a large naval reservation, several large navy docks, completed and under process of construction, and many of the necessary facilities for receiving vessels of the navy on their arrival in this port.

Commander Pond informed an Advertiser reporter concerning the estimates for the appropriations for the Honolulu naval station. First of all, it will doubtless be remembered that \$25,000 was appropriated by Congress last year for the bureau of steam engineering for the Honolulu naval station. This money has not yet been received, and no instructions have been received concerning it.

According to the estimates of the Navy Department, the new appropriations, if passed, will allow for the Honolulu naval station, a total of \$107,300. This amount will be divided as follows: \$50,000 for a workshop for steam engineering; \$25,000 for a smithery and a foundry; \$15,000 for the commandant's house and stables; \$3,000 for the extension of the present office building; \$2,500 for the erection of a cottage for the watchman; \$10,000 for grading and fencing; \$500 for a ten-ton wharf crane, and \$1,000 for a water-pipe system.

If the appropriations are passed by Congress it will mean a great deal to Honolulu. Many men will be employed, and the city's waterfront will take upon itself additional boom and profit, both materially and artistically, by the anticipated improvements.

With the new workshop, the smithery and the foundry, it will be possible to make repairs on navy vessels visiting this port; make alterations and do most anything that would be likely to be required.

"The Government does not worry very much about the future," said Commander Pond yesterday, "the Honolulu naval station needs certain things, and those things will undoubtedly be forthcoming. It might happen, not very far in the future, that Pearl Harbor would be improved, and that the naval station would be removed from its present site to Pearl Harbor. This possibility does not affect present action, and the station here in Honolulu, will be as well equipped and as perfect in every particular as the navy requires."

E. F. Hall, assistant paymaster in the navy, who will be the paymaster for the Honolulu naval station, may arrive from San Francisco on the Mariposa today. He will have an office in the Government building.

THE MYSTERY IS STILL UNSOLVED

Corpse Found in Nuuanu Valley Not Identified in Any Way.

There is mystery surrounding the death of the man whose skeleton was found in Nuuanu valley on Tuesday. The coroner's jury held its inquest yesterday, heard medical testimony and was unable to come to any definite conclusion as to the man's nationality, his age, or manner of death.

Some of the jurors inclined to the belief that the skeleton was that of a Chinese because the hair was somewhat long and a braid such as Chinese use for their queues was found in one of his pockets. Some thought he was a Japanese on account of the elastic side shoes worn and the finding of a rubber sleeve-holder such as Japanese commonly use. That he was a white man was discredited by Dr. Emerson on account of the prominence of the cheek bones. The native hat found with a pugaree wound round it also inclined some to believe him a Japanese, as the Chinese rarely use a pugaree for hat decoration.

There is a question in the minds of the jurors as to the length of time which the man has been dead. Mr. Moore, keeper of the Government reservoirs, was in the clump of bushes where the body was found not six months since trimming trees and three months ago was there planting young trees. This explodes the plague death theory.

Mr. Moore says he never knew of a bad odor coming from the place. He believes that the death of the man occurred not long ago and that mosquitoes, rats, ants and mice have done much in stripping the bones of flesh. The bones were clean of flesh, but the clothing of the man was not in the least disturbed.

Dr. Emerson testified to what had come under his observation in looking over the bones and clothing. He had found nothing in the pockets but a string for use upon a Chinese queue or wrapping around the pantaloons at the waist. The man was of medium height. No evidences of foul play were found.

The hair upon measurement was found to be only about three inches in length instead of twelve or fourteen as at first suggested. This was due to the fact that the hair was matted.

The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Claudine-Carson Case.

The Claudine-Carson case, wherein damages were awarded the owners of the sunken bark Carson against Wilder's Steamship Company, was taken up in the United States District Court yesterday. An argument was made relative to the use of the models of the Carson and steamer Claudine. Judge Estee said permanent exhibits would have to be filed so that if the case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco the models would be sent there with the rest of the documents in the case. Judge Estee thought that the principals to the action should have duplicates of the models made. The case was then adjourned until tomorrow. Judge Estee will confer with Judge Frear in the meantime to arrange for the use of the present models to the end of the case.

SETTLEMENT AT WAILUKU BOOMS

Funds and Other Aid Already Promised To Miss Malone.

(Special Correspondence.) WAILUKU, Maui, November 24.—Recently Miss Malone has been meeting with great success in obtaining subscriptions for the erection of a teachers' cottage in the proposed "Settlement" for Wailuku. The necessary funds for the schools and other philanthropic work have been promised. The Wailuku Plantation, the American Board of Missions and others are supporting this charitable undertaking.

The Settlement is to become a social, as well as a civilizing and Christianizing center for all races and all classes of people. The old as well as the very young are included. Industrial education enters into the general plan which is as evident is very broad in its scope.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 14. No. 6623—S. H. Kaleiheana to J. A. McGuire; 1 share in Hui Land of Honolulu, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 6624—S. H. Kaleiheana and Aika to J. A. McGuire; 1 share in Hui Land of Honolulu, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 6625—S. A. Gulick to M. A. Riedel; lot 29 Gulick Tract, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 6626—R. G. Moore to A. F. Clark; R. P. 624, lot 2125, R. P. 422, lot 429 and water right, Pawaia, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$4500.

Nov. 15. No. 6628—G. H. Pahia and wife to J. M. Monaghan; Gr. 35 and lot 1, 374, lot 422, Kekaulike St., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2000.

No. 6641—Superintendent of Public Works to S. A. Gulick; 3-10 acre, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 6642—S. A. Gulick to Superintendent of Public Works; por. lot 303, por. lot 1252, Gr. 232, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 6643—H. L. Poole to Superintendent of Public Works; 965 square feet, King St., Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$200.

No. 6644—J. G. Henriques and wife to Superintendent of Public Works; por. Grant 867, Kilauea, S. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$15.

No. 6645—C. S. Desky and wife to F. E. Nichols; lot 18, Pacific Heights, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3000.

No. 6646—C. S. Desky and wife to F. J. Cross; por. of Grs. 3471 and 3472, Punchbowl Slope, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$10,750.

No. 6647—S. Paakonia to S. Mahelona; R. P. 886, lot 2002, R. P. 287, lot 2745, Waiwala, Oahu. Consideration \$90.

No. 6648—Peter P. Davis to J. J. Markham; right of way, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 6649—A. V. Gear and wife et al. to K. W. Auerbach; lot 22, block B of Gr. 3409, Kulohakaha, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 6657—Geo. Markham and wife to Kaaha et al.; por. R. P. 2075, lot 1739, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

No. 6658—Geo. Markham and wife to Peter P. Davis; por. R. P. 2075, lot 1739, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

No. 6659—Peter P. Davis and wife to S. M. Damon; por. lot 1739, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

No. 6675—W. P. McDougall and wife to J. B. Atherton; por. R. P. 5938, lot 8734 and pe. land Apuakohou, N. Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration \$250.

No. 6676—W. L. Peterson to S. F. Kaleiheana; land, Waihee, Maui. Consideration \$125.

No. 6680—M. Kaina, guardian, L. Kaina, minors to Geo. K. Kaina; pe. land "Makana" Kainui, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

Nov. 19. No. 6681—S. Kaahu and wife to F. W. Bartels; Gr. 2049, kulea; 8767, 9137, 2787, lot 8772, Kau, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.

No. 6684—J. Kaula to F. Strauch; Int. in Gr. 1813, Papahawahawa, Hana, lot 347, Halelau, Waiehu, Maui. Consideration \$50.

No. 6687—Est. of W. M. Gibson to P. Neumann and W. H. Pain; lands, buildings, leases, livestock, etc., Lanai. Consideration mortgage \$75,000 and \$30,000.

No. 6688—J. Silva to M. Lima; lots 25, 26, 27, block A, Kapilani Park "Ad." Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Nov. 20. No. 6690—S. K. Kaapa and husband D. to M. J. Pereira; Int. in est. of Hulo, Waimea, Kauai. Consideration \$100.

No. 6693—J. Maluhia and husband P. Pehi to Geo. N. Wilcox; lot 1, 322, lot 324, Hailu, Lihue, Kauai. Consideration \$500.

No. 6695—H. H. Busch and wife to A. B. Leobenstein; lot 4, block 3, Punahele, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration, mortgage \$1000 and \$400.

No. 6696—Lum Chow and wife to Geo. Markham; Ap. 1 of R. P. 5938, lot 2845, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$250.

No. 6697—W. H. Kallimna and wife to Mrs. E. S. Dower; lots 9 and 10, block H, Kapilani Park Ad., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$50.

No. 6702—Mrs. E. S. Dower to J. G. M. Sheldon; lots 9 and 10, block H, Kapilani Park Ad., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$50.

No. 6704—M. Cordeiro, Tr. to M. T. Silva; Lots 11 and 13, block A, Kapilani Park Ad., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$50.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 10 cents.

LAW NEEDS REFORMING

Death in the Methylated Spirits Sold.

A MENACE TO HONOLULU

Druggists' Organ Points the Danger of the Free Sales in Hawaii.

The police records show that in the past few weeks a half dozen or more men and women have died of drinking methylated spirits or wood alcohol. The coroner's jury in the case of the victims of old man Silva's vile decoctions after certifying to the cause of death said:

"And further, in view of the indisputable evidence which has been adduced in this case to show that methylated spirits, wood alcohol, Columbia spirits and like poisons are being sold freely in such quantities at the several drug stores in the city of Honolulu as to be a public menace, and that for the public safety it is imperative that some stringent measures be adopted to protect the health and welfare of the community at large."

"Therefore, we, the undersigned coroner's jury, do recommend that the Government issue such regulations as will make the said poisons, known as methylated spirits, wood alcohol and Columbian spirits scheduled as poisons, the sale of which is regulated by statute."

"The following from the Druggists' Circular concerning the toxic effects of wood alcohol or methyl alcohol compared with ethyl or pure alcohol is interesting when it is remembered that druggists here are allowed by law to sell wood alcohol to anyone but may sell pure alcohol only on a physician's certificate:

"To begin with, there is no question whatever as to the extremely dangerous character of unpurified methyl alcohol (wood spirit). It is capable of producing serious disturbance in small doses; and in addition to the danger to life is the chance of destroying the sight. In our last issue we mentioned two cases in which vision was seriously impaired by only inhaling the vapor in quantity, and in this one report is made of total blindness following its internal use. A peculiarity of this action is that the patient recovers sight for a time, but eventually the optic nerve suffers partial or complete atrophy."

"So much for the unpurified. Now for the purified article. In discussing the matter several years ago, we referred to the following case reported by Drs. Cecil McCoy and F. M. Michael in the Medical Record:

"A young man who was convalescing from measles surreptitiously drank about two ounces of methyl alcohol, the article being highly purified—probably the best quality obtainable in the market. Two hours after he took a similar quantity mixed with sugar and water, and eluding the nurse made his way to a hay loft, where, thoroughly intoxicated, he slept for about ten hours. On awakening he sought his bed, suffering from violent emesis and gastric pain. Twenty-four hours afterward he complained of total loss of sight and examination showed double optic neuritis with congested retina. About a week after, lack of vision still persisting, the patient complained of visual hallucinations. Eventually he became able to distinguish light and shadow and large objects held near his eyes, but had remained without further improvement when the report was made, two and a half months after the occurrence."

"We see, then, that with the ordinary kind of wood alcohol there is danger even in exposure to its vapor, and the purified may not be free from this risk, so far as we know at present, as it has produced the result noted above."

"With these facts in view he would be rather a bold man who would undertake to experiment with wood alcohol to determine its relation to grain alcohol in point of harmfulness. And even were it settled that it could be so purified as to render it no more harmful than grain alcohol one would have to remember that there would always be uncertainty as to this purification having been fully accomplished. With ordinary alcohol we have no parallel risk."

"The facts we have presented carry their own argument."

Landslide on Railroad.

The heavy storms of late have interrupted traffic on the Oahu Railway to a large extent. Train No. 4 leaving Kahuku at 5 a. m., reached the section along Kaena Point, and found that the track was covered with tons of earth and stones which had slid down from the towering cliffs. An investigation showed that the section for nearly a mile was covered by the debris. The accident happened during the night and was due to the heavy down-pour which loosened the crags until a landslide occurred. A gang of men was sent down on yesterday morning's 9:15 train where they were transferred to a work train which is on duty there. The officials expect to have the track cleared in quick time.

A GREAT MEDICINE.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and find it to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Philpot of Poteau, Ark. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not the praise, of those who use it. The quick cures which it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Critical Times for Girls.

The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her girlhood. In nine cases out of ten where disease fastens itself upon her it does so at the line of demarcation between girlhood and womanhood. How to preserve the daughter's health—how to ward off disease at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are the best remedy to use at this critical period. Read this sworn statement of Mrs. J. M. Riggs, of Cartersville, Mo.

"My daughter Josie during the winter of 1897-98 suffered a complete break-down in health. She was thin and pale, had no appetite—in fact, some days barely tasting her food. Those who knew her condition said she was going into a decline."

"On the advice of a neighbor, we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The effect on her condition was marvelous. Before she had taken half a box her condition was improved, and she kept on gaining appetite, strength and flesh until she was entirely well. She took three boxes of the pills and to-day there is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Cartersville. She is fatter and healthier than ever before in her life."

Subscribed and sworn to before me a Notary Public, this 15th day of October, 1898.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness, in either male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

REGISTERING CHINESE.

Work Will Be Begun in January and Pushed Ahead.

The registration of the Chinese inhabitants of the Territory of Hawaii will be made in January. Internal Revenue Agent B. M. Thomas, who came on the China to transfer the collectorship to Mr. Hasson temporarily, brought the blanks for the registration. There are very nearly 25,000 Chinese in the Islands. Their registration will be exhaustive and require additional clerical help in the Internal Revenue office. That will cost something like \$1 a head, or a little less than \$25,000.

Certificates of registration will have photographs of the subjects attached, the same as certificates under the Chinese Immigration laws of the Republic of Hawaii. The department will have to appoint clerks for this special work on the recommendation of the collector.

HONOLULU GOLF CLUB.

New Association Formed Last Night by the Hosts.

At a meeting of golfers held last night at the Thistle Club the Honolulu Golf Club was successfully launched. Many were present and the proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm.

The following officers were elected subject to acceptance: President, S. M. Damon; vice presidents, T. Clive Davies, S. E. Damon; captain, D. W. Anderson; vice captain, Robert Anderson; secretary and treasurer, H. H. Sinclair; Council, captain, vice captain and secretary (ex officio), D. McIntyre, N. Kay, E. R. Adams.

The next meeting will be held on December 4th at the Thistle Club, when important constitutional business will be transacted.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

WITH HEAVY SOLES

Are just the right kind of SHOES for

RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF.

AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN. . . .

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for

Willcox & Gibbs

NEW AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines.

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Wilcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Wilcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Wilcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED.

Household Department

Bethel Street.

HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

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HE MUST GO BACK

Geo. Pratt Declared a Leper by Doctors.

IS NOW IN QUARANTINE

Attempt of San Francisco to Force Its Diseased on Hawaii Blocked.

THE man who was sent by the San Francisco Board of Health to Hawaii as a leper, George Pratt, who came here on the China and who declared himself a cured leper, was examined by the official examiners of the Board of Health of Hawaii and was declared a leper. He is not cured.

He is still a leper. The marks of the disease are on his body, every sign pointing to his condition, and according to his own confession, the most striking and fearful stigmata of the disease show themselves now and again upon him.

Pratt was taken yesterday from the Kailhi receiving station to Quarantine Island. He was turned over as agreed by the Board of Health of Hawaii to the Federal quarantine authorities. He will be held here until the return of the China from the Orient, when, if he is willing, he will be sent back to San Francisco. If he refuses to return of his own volition he will either be forcibly deported or a reply will be awaited to communications sent to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

George Pratt, the leper, has proved himself such a picturesque liar since his arrival here that it is difficult to know what to believe of his statements. He tells one story to one man and another to the next. Though ignorant and uneducated, he is cunning. When he landed in Honolulu last Tuesday he said first that he had come here to seek admission to the Molokai Leper Settlement and there to devote his life to the cure of leprosy by certain medicines which he said he had with him.

Again he has said that he came to cure the case of one West, who is at Molokai; that he intended to give his medicines to doctors here; that he had been sent here by the Board of Health of San Francisco; that he had not been sent by the Board of Health of San Francisco; that he came from Louisiana; that he came from San Francisco. The man has told so many conflicting stories that all those who have talked with him here have lost faith in his utterances.

It seems certain, however, that he has been in San Francisco for about two years previous to coming here and that he was directed to come here by the Board of Health of that city. Whether he was sent here to make a test of the possibilities of the general admission of Mainland lepers or whether he was merely a case of San Francisco authorities seeking to rid themselves of an objectionable patient has not been shown conclusively. The Board of Health of Hawaii feels that Pratt has been brought into this country through the omission of innocent, of course, of the Federal authorities and the board will look to the Federal authorities to send back Pratt to the state from whence he came.

Dr. Carmichael feels as strongly disposed in this direction as do the officials of Hawaii. He declares that he will keep Pratt in seclusion until he returns him to San Francisco, and that he will do everything possible to prevent any further invasion of Hawaii by lepers from the Mainland.

The people of Hawaii are aroused in this matter. The business men and the residents who are not in business are determined that Hawaii shall not be made the dumping ground for the diseased of America. It is understood that the Chamber of Commerce and other mercantile bodies here will adopt resolutions endorsing the Board of Health's efforts and protesting against the evident intentions of the States toward Hawaii.

DRAFTING THE CITY CHARTER

Republicans and Independents Plan for Men To Do It.

At a conference of Republicans yesterday there were present the following: T. McCants Stewart, presiding; H. P. Baldwin, A. F. Gillman, W. C. Achi, W. J. Cooch, C. H. Dickey, C. L. Crabbe, Cecil Brown, Jonah Kumalae, Wm. Aylett, A. G. M. Robertson, Wm. Hoss, J. P. Cooke and E. R. Hendry.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: It is the sense of this conference that the executive committee of the Republican party of Hawaii appoint a committee of thirty members from among the representative citizens of this city, none of whom shall be a member of the Legislature, and that they form a charter for the city of Honolulu to be submitted to the Legislature as a Republican measure.

The executive committee will probably meet at the end of the week to consider the resolution.

The following resolution was adopted by the executive committee of the Independents:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Republican and Democratic parties be invited to join with that of the Home Rule party in the selecting of a committee of thirty free holders of the city of Honolulu in proportion as follows:

Twelve to be appointed by the Republican central committee, six to be

appointed by the Democratic central committee and twelve by the Home Rule committee.

The committee as appointed, to draft a charter for the city of Honolulu, to be submitted to the Legislature in February, 1901.

Resolved, That upon receiving notice of the acceptance of this proposal for the selection of committees the Home Rule committee fix a day for convening the committee on charter.

Resolved, That no member of the Legislature shall serve on the above named committee.

MARRIED FORTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Schoen Celebrate Their Anniversary.

Many friends assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. August in North Kona on Saturday to celebrate the fortieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Schoen, parents of Mrs. August, who are now on a visit to their children on the Islands.

The cosy home was prettily decorated. The lanai, closed in with ferns, was used for dancing. Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield, Dr. and Mrs. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Nahale, Mr. and Mrs. Linder, Mrs. Greenwell, Mrs. Rodinet, Mr. Overend, Mr. and Mrs. Neely, Miss Maroon, Miss Hayes, Miss Greenwell (2), Miss Ward, Miss Wood, Miss Willis, Miss Pedro, Miss Roy, Miss Low, Miss Beier, Mrs. Jarrett, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. Clark, Mr. Greenwell (3), Judge Edding, Mr. Chas. Hall, Mr. Gussfeld, Mr. Curditt, Mr. McDougall, Mr. White, Mr. McFarland, Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Lebart, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Davis, Mr. Kimmersly.

IT WAS NOT HIS FAULT.

The man who sits down to his supper and refuses to eat it is not likely to rise in the esteem of his wife or of his cook. Excellent cooks have thrown up their situations, and gone off in a huff simply because the master of the house has casually remarked that there was a trifle too much salt in the soup.

Nevertheless, Mr. John Bennett, according to his own story, failed to get any satisfaction out of his meals for several years. Yet nobody complained of him, because it was not his fault. He would not have dreaded the coming of a meal time, as he actually did dread it, had he possessed the power to choose his own feelings.

But alas! a deaf man may love music, or a blind one long vainly for the sight of remembered colors.

"From 1884 to 1889," said Mr. Bennett, "I was a helpless victim of that tormenting and incorrigible complaint—indigestion. How it came on me at the outset I cannot say. It is like waking up in the night and finding a thief in your house. How he got in you may never exactly discover—not even by the aid of the police.

"What I do know is, that it annihilated my appetite and spoiled my comfort. The little I did worry down often came up again—undigested, and consequently of no advantage to me.

"In fact, I dreaded the coming of meal time and wished it were possible to get along without eating. But this is the horror of chronic dyspepsia—that one must eat in order to live, and that existence under such circumstances is scarcely worth having.

"During all those years—about fifteen of them—I never knew what it was to be well. Of all the medicines I resorted to, and they comprised almost everything, I heard of that had the slightest hope in it, none did me any good; that is, none went to the bottom of my trouble. Any weary and hapless dyspeptic will understand what I mean.

"Some time in 1889 (just ten years ago now), I bought a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup of Mr. Sept. Powell, the chemist here in Paddington. He has been long in business in this place, and can be trusted to recommend only what is good in his line.

"I need only add that the result of my using this medicine was far beyond my hopes or dreams. Before I had finished the first bottle I was better, and after taking the Syrup a few weeks longer I was cured. Yes, and really cured; for never since then has a sign of my old trouble shown itself.

"What I think of Mother Seigel's Syrup may be inferred."—John Bennett, 18 Regent Street, Paddington, Sydney, N.S.W., August 30th, 1889.

Sons of Revolution.

The Year Book of the Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has been issued from the presses of the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

It is compiled by William De Witt Alexander, the registrar of the society, and is very handsomely printed and gotten up, the board covers being in the colors of the society and bearing their insignia. There are ninety-four pages, comprising an introduction, historical sketch of the Hawaiian society, the officers of the national society, constitution of the national society, officers of the Hawaiian society, its constitution, information, membership roll, alphabetical list of members, index of Revolutionary ancestors and anniversaries.

Thanks of Japanese.

The Japanese church and Sunday school Thanksgiving picnic will take place in the yard of the North Pacific Missionary Institute on Punchbowl street. There will be all kinds of sports. No end of invitations have been issued and there will be a large attendance of foreigners and Japanese, besides the members who have on all occasions shown their deep interest in the work.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN CHICAGO.

Higgen Brothers, the popular South Side druggists, corner Sixty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, say: "We sell a great deal of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and find that it gives the most satisfactory results, especially among children for severe colds and croup." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

DON'T GET THIN

Get fat; get nice and plump; here is safety in plumpness.

Summer has tried your food-works; winter is coming to try your breath-mill. Fall is the time to brace yourself.

But weather is tricky; look out! Look out for colds especially.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is the subtlest of helps. It is food; it is one of the easiest foods in the world; it is more than food; it helps you digest your food, and get more nutriment from it.

Don't get thin, there is safety in plumpness. Man woman and child.

We'll send you a little more. Please write to J. H. B. & Co., 104 N. 3rd St., New York.

DEATH MET HIM ALONE

William Spooner's Body Found Yesterday.

PASSED AWAY DAYS AGO

Was a Crabbed Kamaaina Who Lived in Kalihi and Had Few Intimates.

THE badly decomposed body of William Spooner, one of the kamaainas of Honolulu, was found yesterday afternoon at his shanty in Kalihi behind the Kamehameha schools by William F. Jones.

The coroner's jury which was serving on the inquest over the skeleton found in Nuuanu was sworn in and taken to Kalihi in the patrol wagon. The jurors were C. H. W. Norton, W. Savidge, Wm. Holt, Chas. Phillips, Wm. Blaisdell and H. Crabbe. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health, was notified by telephone to visit the scene.

The old man, who is said to be about 70 years of age, lived on a small piece of property which was all left to him of about thirteen acres which he formerly owned but which now is in possession of the Bishop estate. There is a small one-room shanty and a roofed-over shed, where his carpenter tools and odds and ends were kept.

The first sight which met the jurors was the figure of the old man reclining in a rocker in front of the shanty door. He was seated in an easy position, one hand resting in his lap, the other hanging over the side. The chin had dropped upon the chest, indicating that his last moments had been ones of unconsciousness.

He was only partially dressed, wearing a flannel shirt and his stockings. The face had been eaten away. The appearance of the body was terrible and some of the jurors bent a hasty retreat.

Dr. Pratt examined the body as much as its condition would allow. He gave it as his opinion that Spooner had been dead for eight or nine days. A post-mortem was out of the question and it was decided to bury him as quickly as possible.

He had been sick from a stomach complaint for some time and was known as a hard drinker for years. Two weeks ago he called at the house of Moses Naquima, complaining of his stomach. Mr. Naquima gave him a bottle of pain-killer. That was the last seen of him.

As Spooner was of a crabbed disposition no one ever went to his house. Dr. Pratt gave it as his opinion that Spooner died of rupture superinduced by excesses and the complaint from which he was lately suffering.

He leaves one daughter, the wife of William Rice of Frank Brown's wholesale liquor house on Merchant street. At one time the old man practically decided over all his property to his wife on condition that he be given \$5 a week for the balance of his life.

There was trouble over this and the old man repudiated the transfer and mortgaged the property to the Robinson estate for \$2,000. Then came a law suit and trouble over the matter, which was fought in the courts for nearly a dozen years, when the Bishop estate bought in the property at auction.

He was a well known figure about town. He usually dressed in a rough manner and wore high boots and disdained a coat. No autopsies will be made. The coroner's jury will meet this morning at 9:30 to agree upon a verdict.

Mr. Carl Leonardt, of Los Angeles, Cal., is paying Honolulu a visit. Mr. Leonardt is one of the largest contractors on the Coast, his construction work extending from California to Michigan. He has also large interests here, being vice president of the concrete construction company who are executing several large contracts in this city.

Robert Shingle left rather unexpectedly for Maui on the Claudine. He was called away by an important land deal.

WEDDED BY THE SOUNDING SURF

UNDER a canopy of palm leaves and to the music of the ever-rolling surf at Waikiki, Miss Mary Eloise Castle and Mr. Benjamin Lodge Marx were united in marriage by the Rev. Henry Parker last night. With the Pacific ocean in the background swelling and heaving with the incoming tide, and the light of the full moon streaming across the waters, a more romantic spot for a marriage could hardly be imagined. It was essentially a wedding on the beach and everything was in keeping.

Island flowers, palm branches and leis were strewn about in abundance, appropriate emblems at the nuptials of one of Hawaii's fair daughters with one of its most popular adopted sons.

A lanai covered with palm branches especially constructed for the dancing was a pretty feature. It rested on the edge of the lawn just overtopping the sandy beach where the surf rolled in with a roar which peculiarly blended with the music of native musicians. In one corner nearest the sea a silken canopy decorated with Oriental lanterns had been made and beneath this the bridal party stood while the ceremony took place.

A roofed-in way leading from the residence to the lanai, and lighted by Japanese and Chinese lanterns, was picturesque. At 8 o'clock the wedding party was formed. The bride was attended by her maid of honor, Miss Lillian Bacon, and the bridesmaids, Miss Beatrice Castle, Miss Helen Lowrey, Miss Claire Williams and Miss Edith Williams. The groom's best man was

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT CONTEST WILCOX'S SEAT

T. MCANTS STEWART, chairman pro tem of the Republican Executive Committee, has addressed a letter to James Gibb of Hilo, in which he states that the Executive Committee does not approve of the proposed contest over Wilcox's election. He states that Mr. Loebenstein was also advised that the matter should be let alone, instead of attempting to bring the election into the courts.

The letter, in full, reads as follows: Headquarters of the Republican Territorial Central Committee of Hawaii, Rooms 1, 2 and 6 Elite Building, Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 27, 1900.

James Gibb, Esq., Hilo, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: Before leaving for the Coast, Mr. Kennedy requested us to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., referring to the proposed contest of the election of Robert W. Wilcox.

We appreciate heartily the very great activity displayed by you and our party friends in your protest, and we feel that your interest in the issue, which you now propose to raise, shows a determined spirit, which will surely win out at the next election. We regard it as a fore-runner of better political results throughout the Territory, when we line up for our next contest.

But, after mature deliberation, we have decided to raise no question as to the regularity or legality of the election of Mr. Wilcox; and we so advised Mr. Loebenstein when he brought his matter before us. Republican sentiment here seems to be that, having been fairly beaten, our party will strengthen itself by accepting the result of the election, and leaving to the Legislature and to Congress the decision of all controversy affecting the same, without any suggestion or protest from us.

Very respectfully,
T. MCANTS STEWART,
Chairman, pro tem.

(Sig.)
E. R. HENDRY,
Secretary.

CHARITY OF TOTS.

Punahou Kindergarten Pupils Give To Poor Children.

The little tots who attend the Punahou Kindergarten school on Beretania street were yesterday given an opportunity to show their charity to the poor children whose Thanksgiving has no joys. The teachers explained what good the children could accomplish if each brought a small quantity of food from their homes, already cooked.

Yesterday morning Miss Winne and Miss Fernbach were surprised at the amount the little ones brought.

There were potatoes—a plenty, rice, coffee in packages, besides a number of little delicacies which the children by their own experience knew would be appreciated by those for whom their gifts were intended. The teachers, after dismissing the children for their Thanksgiving holiday, distributed the food among a number of poor Portuguese and Hawaiian families living near the kindergarten.

Sugar Cane in South Dakota.

Philip Ellithorp, a farmer of Hitchcock, S. D., has demonstrated that sugar cane can be grown in that section. He experimented with twelve acres of what is commonly called "sorghum cane" and is more than gratified with the result. It is rank in growth has large and very juicy stalks, equal in every respect to that grown in Iowa, and from it a fine quality of sorghum molasses can be made. Mr. Ellithorp will cut the crop for fodder, believing it superior to the best corn fodder, cattle taking to it ravenously.

Children's Worst Foe.

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms' work. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine, for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Mr. Herbert B. Gehr, manager of Kohala & Hilo Railroad, has returned on the Kaula, owing to the critical illness of his wife. He chartered the steamer on Hawaii to bring him down.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality. A poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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TELEPHONE 121.

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NEW DRESS GOODS

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Calicos! Calicos!

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OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION

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PURE CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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CREDITED TO HAWAII

Increase of Shipping On the Pacific.

THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR

Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain Shows Prosperity of the Nation.

Collector Stackable has received from Washington the following report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain which says:

The past fiscal year has been the most prosperous period known to American shipping for years. Returns for the current fiscal year promise an even more satisfactory condition.

For the first time since the Civil War the documented tonnage of the United States exceeds 5,000,000 tons. On June 30, 1900, American documented tonnage comprised 23,333 vessels of 5,164,849 gross tons, an increase of 300,000 tons over the previous year. Our maximum tonnage was 5,539,812 tons in 1861. Our shipping, the report adds, in 1861 was larger than that of France and Germany and nearly equaled that of the British empire. American vessels are almost wholly confined to the coasting trade, which employed last year 4,388,145 tons, or more than the total tonnage of Germany and France. British shipping now amounts to 14,361,000 gross tons.

Our tonnage in the foreign trade was only 516,705 tons, and carried this year only 5 per cent of our exports and imports. A century ago American shipping registered for foreign trade was 63,921 tons, while this tonnage now in the thirteen original states amounts to 42,907 tons.

The report says that for serious competition with foreign nations in the ocean carrying trade we are practically restricted to ninety-seven registered steamships of over 1000 tons, aggregating 230,320 tons. Single steamship corporations own greater tonnage. Japan has eighty-three ocean steamships of over 2000 tons, aggregating 286,200 tons. Besides these steamships we have 125 registered square-rigged sailing vessels of over 1000 tons each for the deep sea trade. More than half of these are over 20 years old, and as such vessels disappear their places are not supplied by construction.

Our tonnage is distributed between the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 2,727,882 gross tons; Great Lakes, 1,565,587 tons; Pacific Coast, including Hawaii, 612,904 tons; Mississippi and tributary rivers, 228,456 tons. The increase in our shipping during the decade was 740,312 tons, of which 154,312 tons was on the Pacific Coast, and was due mainly to Alaskan and Hawaiian trade. The effective carrying power of the world's merchant fleets has increased 60 per cent.

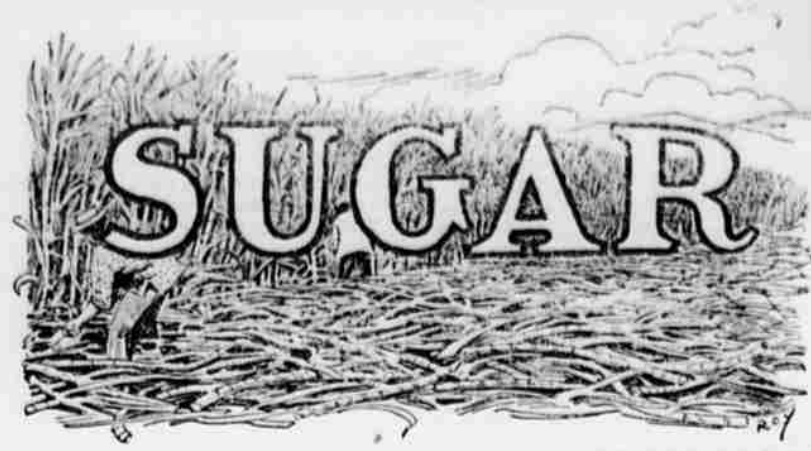
The most notable change in the world's shipping has been in the size of the steamships. In 1890 there were 1128 ocean steamships of 400 tons or over, while now 690 such steamships, aggregating 5,600,000 tons, constitute one-fourth of the world's steam tonnage. Increased speed, though great, has been less noteworthy. Concentration of the world's shipbuilding has been notable. The thirty principal steamship companies of the world own 1000 steamships, or one-fourth in tonnage and more than one-quarter in carrying power of the world's ocean steamships. It is estimated that during 1899 the gross earnings of steam and sailing vessels in the foreign carrying trade of all nations amounted to \$700,000,000. The export trade of the United States requires 20 per cent of the world's aggregate tonnage of the steamships.

The problem of ocean transportation at this time, the report says, is essentially one of transportation by steel-screw steamships. The purposes to which wooden fore and aft vessels and steel square-rigged vessels are adapted are important, but restricted. The Suez canal reduced opportunities for sailing vessels, and the Nicaragua canal, it is said, will further reduce them.

In the past ten years Great Britain has built 428 steel steamers of 5,637,000 tons, while the United States has built 45 steel steam vessels of 743,000 tons, of which 196, of 150,000 tons, were built on the Great Lakes. Our entire construction of the decade is about half of Great Britain's output of 1,240,000 tons during 1899. We have built for the foreign trade since 1890 only twenty-four steel steamships of 50,000 tons, and of this total eleven steamships of 30,000 tons were built as mail steamers under the postal subsidy. On August 25, 1900, sixty-eight merchant steel steam vessels, aggregating 278,000 tons, and forty-seven naval vessels of 13,000 tons (displacement), were building or contracted for. Contracts since that date bring the merchant total up to 350,000 tons, including about 100,000 tons on the lakes. Congress has authorized 178,800 tons (displacement) of naval vessels not yet contracted for. The current year will record much the largest amount of steel shipbuilding in our history. The report says the coasting law and its recent extensions, our heavy expenditures for naval construction, and the building of vessels to replace those bought for transports and the postal subsidy law have given steel shipbuilding its recent stimulus.

Mr. Chamberlain reviews in some detail the bills reported to the Senate and House of Representatives known as the subsidy bills and gives illustrations of the differences in cost of building and operating American and British steamships at the present time. He says that the subsidies proposed generally equalize those differences. A freight steamship carrying 5000 tons of cargo now costs \$275,000 in the United States, compared with \$214,000 in Great Britain, though steel is much cheaper here than abroad. Besides labor cost, the British advantage lies in the enormous scale of production, Great Britain being the world's "department store" of shipping. Monthly wages on the American vessels are \$1250, against \$600 on the British ship.

Comparisons are made with foreign subsidies to fast steamships, which aggregate \$20,000,000 annually, and the report holds that the subsidies proposed for similar American steamships are not more than adequate to secure American ocean mail service to the great continents equivalent to those of Great Britain, Germany and France. In the past sixty years Great Britain and her colonies have spent over \$240,000,000 for British ocean mail steamships. On the basis of foreign voyages actually made by American vessels aggregating 808,000 gross tons during the year 1899, the report says the expenditures under the Senate subsidy bill would have been \$2,707,000, and under the House bill \$2,750,000. Details and estimates show that with the additional shipping eligible the



The latest sugar letter from Williams, Dimond & Co., to Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., is dated Nov. 20, with changes in the San Francisco market, the prices of November 12 still prevailing. The letter is as follows:

We last addressed you 15th inst. per U. S. T. Sheridan.

SUGAR.—Since that date no changes have taken place in the local market nor for export to Honolulu, prices of Nov. 12th still prevailing.

HASIS.—No sales since last advice, making basis for 36 deg. Centrifugals in

New York 4.50, San Francisco 3.90.

BEETS.—November 15th, 15th and 15th, 5s 5d.

DRY GRANULATED NEW YORK.—Unchanged.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARK.—According to latest mail advices

from New York, the market there is steady and firm for RAWS, but present

figures are evidently unattractive to sellers. It is thought that the present firm

appearances of the market may continue, perhaps for the remainder of the year, until

supplies of new crop sugar from the West Indies become visible. REFINED

The demand has slightly increased, influenced doubtless by the steadiness of the

raw market, but quotations and conditions are unchanged, nearly all grades of

softs being shaded and prices being quoted as to arrival as before.

LONDON CABLE.—Nov. 15th, report Java No. 15 D. S. 12s; Fair Refining, 11s

November Beets 7s 7d; December Beets, 7s 7d. The market there is firm and

rather dearer. In Cuba a continuance of favorable weather is reported and latest

advice from LOUISIANA indicates that the long wintered for cooler weather, which

is desired to stop the growth and ripen the cane, thereby causing a larger yield, has

set in at several points, and should this become general, the estimates of the

coming crop previously reported, may again have to be revised.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willett & Gray report Nov. 15, total stock

United States four ports in all hands estimated Nov. 14th, 33,399 tons against 37,548

tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba estimated Nov. 12th, 120

tons against 12,500 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable,

Nov. 15th at latest uneven dates, 579,729 tons against 751,351 tons; deficiency under

last year, 172,152 tons.

cost during the first year of the bill's operation would be about \$4,500,000. The maximum

of \$9,000,000, it is said, probably would be attained during 1904-05, when a

reduction of subsidy rates would be necessary. By that time the building of 600-

600 tons of ocean steamships and the necessary increase in number and extent of

our shipyards, the report declares, would have materially reduced the cost of ship-

building in the United States, compared with Great Britain and Germany. Under

the bill, in five years American steamships in foreign trade, it is stated, would double

from 1,200,000 tons and sailing vessels 600,000 tons, sufficient to carry about one-

third of our ocean trade.

Tonnage taxes were \$80,482. In view of our great expenditure for labor improve-

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Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

